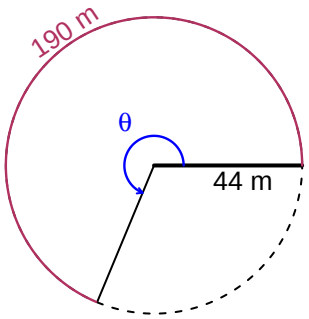
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v630)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 44 meters. The arc length is 190 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

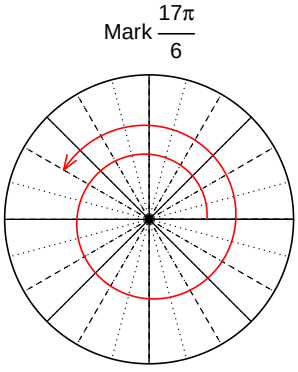


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

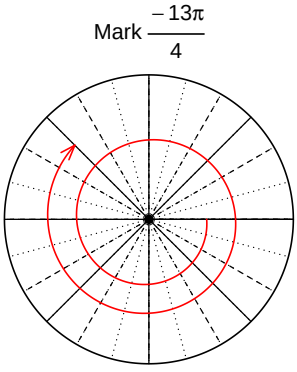
$\theta = 4.318$ radians.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{17\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{-13\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{6}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{-13\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find cos(17π/6)



Find sin(−13π/4)

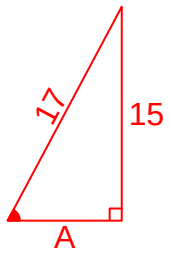
$\cos(17\pi/6) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin(-13\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\sin(\theta) = \frac{-15}{17}$, and θ is in quadrant IV, determine an exact value for $\tan(\theta)$.

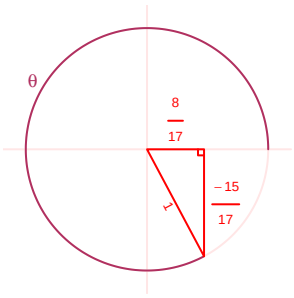
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$A^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$$
$$A = \sqrt{17^2 - 15^2}$$
$$A = 8$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant IV in a unit circle.



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\frac{-15}{17}}{\frac{8}{17}} = \frac{-15}{8}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with an amplitude of 2.05 meters, a frequency of 8.65 Hz, and a midline at $y = 6.87$ meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the maximum height. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 2.05\cos(2\pi 8.65t) + 6.87$$

or

$$y = 2.05\cos(17.3\pi t) + 6.87$$

or

$$y = 2.05\cos(54.35t) + 6.87$$